Listing of Claims:

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

Claims 1-9 (Canceled).

Claim 10 (New). A method for an inverter, in particular for a solar inverter (1), for feeding energy produced by a d.c. voltage source (2) into an a.c. voltage grid (3), in which the energy produced by the d.c. voltage source (2) is chopped in the form of a pulse width modulation by a bridge inverter (5), by alternate switching of switching elements (6-9) connected in parallel and connected in series, and this chopped energy is transmitted via a transformer (18) which is connected between the switching elements (6-9) that are connected in series, whereupon the energy transmitted is rectified again and fed into the a.c. voltage grid (3) via a buck chopper (22), wherein, for a power adaptation, the switching times of the switching elements (6-9) of the bridge inverter (5) are controlled, or regulated, respectively, wherein the energy produced by the d.c. voltage source (2), is detected at intervals which are cyclical, in particular, or detected permanently, and in that a dead time (42) of the switching elements (6-9) of the bridge inverter (5) is set

as a function of the detected energy of the d.c. voltage source (2).

Claim 11. (New) A method according to claim 10, wherein the period duration (55), or frequency, respectively, for the pulse width modulation for switching over the switching elements (6-9) of the bridge inverter (5) is set as a function of the energy detected.

Claim 12. (New) A method according to claim 10, wherein the switching times of the switching elements (6-9) of the bridge inverter (5) are evaluated as a function of the energy detected and set automatically.

Claim 13. (New) A method according to claim 10, wherein the switching times of the switching elements (6-9) of the bridge inverter (5) are calculated in dependence on the energy detected or are selected from a table with correspondingly stored data, in which table, e.g. corresponding values for the switching times, in particular for the dead time (42) and/or for the pulse duration (55) or the frequency, respectively, are stored for the most varying mean values.

Claim 14. (New) A method according to claim 10, wherein the switching times of the switching elements (6-9) of the bridge inverter (5) are set as a function of the mean value of the current flowing over the primary winding (19) of the transformer (18).

Claim 15. (New) A method according to claim 10, wherein the switching elements (6-9) are activated at appropriately set points of time.

Claim 16. (New) An inverter, in particular a solar inverter (1), for feeding energy produced by a d.c. voltage source (2) into an a.c. voltage grid (3), said inverter comprising a bridge inverter (5), a transformer (18), a rectifier (21), a back chopper (22) including a full bridge and an output filter (23), a control device (24) being provided for controlling the parameters of the inverter (1), wherein a device for detecting the energy produced by the d.c. voltage source (2) is provided, which device is connected to the control device (24), and in that the bridge inverter (5) is designed for adapting a dead time (42) for the switching elements (6-9) and/or a pulse duration (55), or frequency, respectively, for the pulse width modulation as a function of the energy detected.

Claim 17. (New) An inverter according to claim 16, wherein the device for detecting the energy produced by the d.c. voltage source (2) is formed by a current measurement unit (26) on the primary side of the transformer (18).